

## RHO

2. The power of persuasion; oratory.  
The heart's still *rhetoric*, disclosed with eyes. *Shaksp.*  
His sober lips then did he softly part,  
Whence of pure *rhetoric* whole streams outflow. *Fairfax.*  
Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhetoric*,  
That hath so well been taught her dazling fence. *Milten.*  
**RHETORICAL**, *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. from *rhetorick*.] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative.  
The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my mind, that  
*rhetorical* flourishes cannot at all loosen it. *More.*  
Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and Pompey  
had on a dark garment at Phalaris, these were prelates of  
their overthrow, which notwithstanding are scarce *rhetorical*  
sequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from con-  
ceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*  
The subject moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not  
come under our lenses. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
**RHETORICALLY**, *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.] Like an orator;  
figuratively; with intent to move the passions.  
To *RHETORICATE*, *v. n.* [*rhetorico*, low Lat. from *rhetoric*.]  
To play the orator; to attack the passions.  
'Twill be much more reasonable to reform, than apologize  
or *rhetoricate*, not to suffer themselves to perish in the midst  
of such solicitations to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*  
**RHETORICIAN**, *n. s.* [*rhetorici*, Fr. *rhetor*, Lat.] One who  
teaches the science of rhetoric.  
He ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young  
auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*  
'Tis the business of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of  
the passions. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*  
A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet at the same  
time a mean orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
**RHETORICIAN**, *adj.* Suiting a matter of rhetoric.  
Boldly pretum'd with *rhetorician* pride,  
To hold of any question either side. *Blackmore.*  
**RHEUM**, *n. s.* [*ῥεῦμα*; *rheuma*, Fr.] A thin watery matter  
oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*  
Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villainy is not without such a *rheum*; his eyes  
And he long traded in it, makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse. *Shaksp.*  
You did void your *rheum* upon my beard.  
Why holds thine eye that lamentable *rheum*? *Shaksp.*  
Like a prodigious leaen does its poison bring,  
Each changing season does its poison bring.  
*Rheum* chill the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*  
**RHEUMATICK**, *adj.* [*ῥευματικὸς*; from *rheum*.] Proceeding  
from *rheum* or a peccant watry humour.  
The moon, the governess of floods,  
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,  
That *rheumatick* diseases do abound. *Shaksp.*  
The blood taken away looked very lax or *rheumatick*. *Floy.*  
**RHEUMATISM**, *n. s.* [*ῥευματισμός*; *rheumatismus*, Fr. *rheuma-*  
*tismus*, Lat.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from  
acid humours.  
*Rheumatism* is a distemper affecting chiefly the membrana  
communis musculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for  
motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same  
causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered  
stiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*  
The throbbing quinsy 'tis my star appoints,  
And *rheumatism* I lend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*  
**RHEUMY**, *adj.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp moisture.  
Is Brutus sick?  
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,  
To dare the vile contagion of the night?  
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,  
To add unto his sickness. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
The South he loos'd, who night and horror brings,  
And fogs are shaken from his flaggy wings;  
From his divided beard two streams he pours;  
His head and *rheumy* eyes distil in show'rs. *Dryden.*  
**RHINOCEEROS**, *n. s.* [*ῥίνο* and *κέρας*; *rhinoceros*, Fr.] A vast  
beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in his front.  
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,  
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;  
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves  
Shall never tremble. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
If you draw your beast in an emblem, shew a landscape of  
the country natural to the beast; as to the *rhinoceros* an East  
Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Pracham.*  
**RHOMB**, *n. s.* [*ῥόμβος*, Fr. *rhombus*, Lat. *ῥόμβος*.] In geo-  
metry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four  
sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite  
angles acute, and two obtuse: it is formed by two equal and  
right cones joined together at their base. *Trevoux and Harris.*  
Save the fan his labour, and that swift  
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd  
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel  
Of day and night. *Milten.*  
See how in warlike muster they appear,  
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milten.*  
**RHOMBICK**, *adj.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.

## RIB

- Many other sorts of stonies are regularly figured; the *rhomboid*  
in form of a *Rar*, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Green.*  
**RHOMBOLD**, *n. s.* [*ῥομβοειδής*; *rhomboides*, Fr.] A figure  
approaching to a rhomb.  
Many other sorts of stonies are regularly figured; and they  
are of a *rhombick* figure; talk, of such as are *rhomboid*. *Green.*  
**RHOMBOLD**, *adj.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape  
to a rhomb.  
Another *rhomboid* felicities of a compressed form, had  
many others infixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*  
**RHUBARB**, *n. s.* [*ῥαβάρβα*, Lat.] A medicinal root slightly  
purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.  
What *rhubarb*, fenna, or what purgative drug  
Would scour these English hence.  
Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infusion  
of *rhubarb* in small ale. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
**RHYME**, *n. s.* [*ῥυμ*; *rhythme*, Fr.]  
1. A harmonical succession of sounds.  
2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last  
found of one verse to the last found or syllable of another.  
The youth with songs and rhymes;  
Some dance, some hale the rope.  
For *rhyme* the rudder is of verses,  
With which like ships they steer their courses. *Hudibras.*  
Such was the news, indeed, but songs and rhymes  
Prevail as much in these dark iron times;  
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise  
Against an eagle soaring from the skies. *Dryden.*  
If Cupid throws a single dart,  
We make him wound the lover's heart;  
But if he takes his bow and quiver,  
'Tis sure he must transfix the liver;  
For *rhyme* with reason may dispense,  
And found has right to govern sense. *Prior.*  
3. Poetry; a poem.  
All his manly power it did disperse,  
As he were warmed with enchanted rhymes,  
That oftentimes he quak'd.  
Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew  
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milten.*  
Now sportive youth,  
Carol incondite rhythms with sipping notes,  
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*  
**RHYME**, *v. n.* Number or sense.  
I was promis'd on a time,  
To have *reason* for my rhyme;  
But from that time into this season,  
I had neither *rhyme* nor *reason*. *Spenser.*  
The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the fog  
perry into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all  
*rhyme* and *reason*, that they were fairies. *Shaksp.*  
To **RHYME**, *v. n.*  
1. To agree in found.  
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,  
But faggot his notions as they fell,  
And, if they *rhym'd* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*  
2. To make verses.  
These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves  
into ladies favours, they do always reason on themselves out  
into ladies favours, they do always reason on themselves out  
again. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side,  
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Duncial.*  
**RHYMER**, *n. s.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes rhymes;  
**RHYMSTER**, *s.* a versifier; a poet in contempt.  
Scall'd *rhymers* will ballad us out o' tune. *Shaksp.*  
It was made penal to the English, to permit the Irish to  
graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their minstrels,  
*rhymers*, or news-tellers. *Davies on Ireland.*  
*Rhymer* come on, and do the worst you can;  
I fear not you, nor yet a better man.  
His rhyme is constrained at an age, when the passion of  
love makes every man a *rhymers*, though not a poet. *Dryden.*  
I speak of those who are only *rhymsters*. *Dennis.*  
So modern *rhymers* wisely blast  
The poetry of ages past,  
And from its ruin build their own.  
**RHYTHMICAL**, *adj.* [*ῥυθμικός*; *rhythmique*, Fr. from *rhyth-*  
or *rhythm*.] Harmonical; having proportion of one found to  
another.  
**RIB**, *n. s.* [*ῥίβ*; Saxon.] A bone in the body.  
1. Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz. twelve on  
each side the twelve vertebrae of the back; they are segments  
of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the  
sternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebrae, the rounder  
and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head,  
which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the  
sinus in the bodies of the vertebrae: the *ribs*, thus articulated,  
make an acute angle with the lower vertebrae: the *ribs* have  
each a small canal or sinus, which runs along their under  
sides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extre-  
mities, which are fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous,  
and the cartilages make an obtuse angle with the bony part  
of the *ribs*; this angle respects the head: the cartilages are

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- harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the  
weight of their breasts: the *ribs* are of two sorts; the seven  
upper are called true *ribs*, because their cartilaginous ends are  
received into the sinus of the sternum: the five lower are  
called false *ribs*, because they are softer and shorter, of which  
only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum, the  
cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another,  
and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the  
stomach and entrails: the last of these short *ribs* is shorter  
than all the rest: it is not tied to them, but sometimes to the  
muculus obliquus descendens. *Quincy.*  
Why do I yield to that suggestion?  
Whole horrid image doth upix my hairs,  
And make my heart beat knock at my ribs,  
Against the use of nature! *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
He open'd my left side, and took  
From thence a *rib*, with cordial spirits warm  
And life blood streaming fresh. *Milten's Par. Lost*, b. viii.  
He, who first the heart did hide,  
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his side,  
Who tempted first the briny flood. *Dryden's Horace.*  
2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the  
side.  
I should not see the sandy hour glass run,  
But I should think of shallows and of flats;  
And see my wealthy Andrew deck'd in sand,  
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,  
To kiss her burial. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
**RYBALD**, *n. s.* [*rybald*, Fr. *ribaldus*, Italian.] A loose, rough,  
mean, brutal wretch.  
That lewd *ribbald*, with vile lust advanced,  
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,  
To spoil her dainty corse to fair and fleen. *Fairy Queen.*  
Your *ribald* nag of Egypt,  
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,  
Hoits falls, and flies. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
The busy day,  
Vak'd by the lark, has rous'd the *ribald* crows,  
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shaksp.*  
N'er one spring of laurel grac'd these *ribbalds*,  
From flashing Bentley down to piddling Tibbalds. *Pope.*  
**RYBALDRY**, *n. s.* [from *ribald*, *ribaldus*, old Fr.] Mean,  
lewd, brutal language.  
Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place in wit;  
Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing  
more to support it than bare-faced *ribaldry*. *Dryden.*  
The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the reeve,  
miller, and cook are distinguished from each other. *Dryden.*  
In the same antique loom these scenes were wrought,  
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,  
True nature in her noblest light you see,  
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry.  
To trifling jests and fulsom *ribaldry*. *Granville.*  
If the outward profession of religion were once in practice  
among men in office, the clergy would see their duty and  
interest in qualifying themselves for lay-conversation, when  
once they were out of fear of being choaked by *ribaldry* or  
prophaneness. *Swift.*  
**RYBAND**, *n. s.* [*ryband*, *ruban*, Fr.] A fillet of silk; a nar-  
row web of silk, which is worn for ornament.  
Quaint in green, the shall be loose enrob'd,  
With *rybands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shaksp.*  
A *ryband* did the braided tresses bind,  
The rest was loose. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
See! in the lists they wait the trumpets found;  
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry sword,  
And ev'ry *ryband* bears some mystick word. *Granville.*  
**RYBBD**, *adj.* [from *rib*.]  
Furnished with ribs.  
Was I by rocks engender'd? *rib'd* with steel?  
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?  
Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,  
Which thrivell'd in its infancy remains,  
Like a clos'd fan, nor stretches wide its veins,  
But as the seasons of its circle run,  
Opens its *ribb'd* surface to the nearer sun. *Gay.*  
Inclosed as the body by ribs.  
Remember  
The nat'ral bravery of your isle, which stands  
As Neptune's park, *ribb'd* and pale'd in  
With rocks unscalable, and roaring waters. *Shaksp.*  
**RYBON**, *n. s.* See **RYBAND**.  
**RYBROAST**, *v. n.* [*ryb* and *roast*.] To beat foundly. A  
brawl, burlaque word.  
That done, he rises, humbly bows;  
And gives thanks for the princely blows;  
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting  
Of his magnificent *rybroasting*. *Butler.*  
I have been pinched in *ribb*, and well *rybroasted* under my  
former matters; but I'm in now for skin and all. *L'Estrange.*  
**RYBWORK**, *n. s.* A plant.  
**RIC**, *n. s.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as  
ribbed in their verses of Fortunatus:

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- Hilperice potens, si interpres barbarus adfit,*  
*Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.*  
Hilperic Barbarians a stout helper term'd.  
So Altric is altogether strong; *Aethelic*, nobly strong or  
powerful: to the same sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutar-  
chus, Opimius. *Gibson's Camden.*  
**RICE**, *n. s.* [*ῥίς*, Lat.] One of the esculent grains: it hath  
its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an  
oval figure, and are covered with a thick husk, somewhat  
like barley: this grain is greatly cultivated in most of the  
Eastern countries. *Milten.*  
*Rice* is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is kindly to  
human constitutions, proper for the consumptive, and those  
subject to hemorrhages. *Arbutnot.*  
If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall into a dish  
of rice milk. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*  
**RICH**, *adj.* [*riche*, Fr. *ricca*, Italian; *pica*, Saxon.]  
1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or  
possessions; opulent.  
I am as *rich* in having such a jewel,  
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl. *Shaksp.*  
The *rich* shall not give more, and the poor no less. *Exod.*  
A thief bent to unhoard the cash  
Of some *rich* burgher. *Milten.*  
Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor  
in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*  
He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beau-  
tified the prospect all around him. *Seed.*  
2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous.  
Earth, in her *rich* attire, *Milten.*  
Consummate lovely smil'd.  
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or de-  
gree.  
So we th' Arabian coast do know  
At distance, when the spices blow,  
By the *rich* odour taught to steer,  
Though neither day nor star appear.  
If life be short, it shall be glorious,  
Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*  
Sauces and *rich* spices are fetched from India. *Baker.*  
4. Fertile; fruitful.  
There are, who fondly studious of increase,  
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce. *Philips.*  
**RICHED**, *adj.* [from *rich*.] enriched. Obsolete.  
Of all these bounds,  
With shadowy forests, and with champions *rich'd*,  
With plenteous rivers and wide skirted meads,  
We make thee lady. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
**RICHES**, *n. s.* [*riche*, Fr.]  
1. Wealth; money or possession.  
The instrumentals of *riches* to charity has rendered it  
necessary by laws to secure property. *Hammond.*  
Chemists seek *riches* by transmutation and the great  
elixir. *Sprat.*  
*Riches* do not consist in having more gold and silver, but  
in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby  
we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the  
conveniences of life, than comes within their reach, who,  
sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion,  
want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer. *Locke.*  
What *riches* give us, let us first enquire,  
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and  
fire. *Pope.*  
2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.  
The *riches* of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milten.*  
**RICHLY**, *adv.* [from *rich*.]  
1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently.  
In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,  
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shaksp.*  
Women *richly* gay in gems. *Milten.*  
2. Plenteously.  
In animals, some smells are found more *richly* than in  
plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*  
After a man has studied the laws of England, the reading  
the reports of adjudged cases will *richly* improve him. *Watts.*  
3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.  
There is such licentiousness among the basest of the people,  
that one would not be sorry to see them bestowing upon one  
another a chastisement, which they so *richly* deserve. *Addison.*  
**RICHNESS**, *n. s.* [from *rich*.]  
1. Opulence; wealth.  
Of virtue you have left proof to the world;  
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richness* adorn'd. *Sid.*  
2. Finery; splendour.  
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.  
This town is famous for the *richness* of the soil. *Addison.*  
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.  
I amused myself with the *richness* and variety of colours in  
the western parts of heaven. *Speilator.*  
5. Pampering qualities.  
The lively tincture of whose gushing blood  
Shou'd clearly prove the *richness* of his food. *Dryden.*  
**RICK**, *n. s.*